



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague-prevention work—Summary of laboratory work, month of August, 1908.

Assistant Surgeon Chapin reports, September 3 and 8:

Week ended September 5.

Date of finding of last plague rat, July 9, 1908.

Rats received	1,387
Rats necropsied	1,187
Plague-infected rats to date	20
Vessels inspected	7
Vessels fumigated	4

Plague laboratory work, month of August, 1908.

During the month no human suspects have been reported. Five thousand five hundred and sixty-five rats were received, of which 5,329 were examined. No plague-infected rats were found.

Most of the rats belong to the species *Mus decumanus*. Among them is an occasional *Mus rattus*, *Mus alexandrinus*, and *Mus musculus*.

One rat showed the gross lesions of the leprosy-like disease of rats and microscopic examination of the subcutaneous tissue disclosed enormous numbers of acid-fast bacilli. The same gross lesions have been observed before on numerous occasions.

The laboratory findings to date include 3 human and 20 rat cases. The last human case was discovered October 25, 1907, and the last plague-infected rat was delivered July 9, 1908.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

FLORIDA.—Reports from the State board of health for the week ended September 5, 1908, shows as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 6 cases; *Tampa*, 3 cases; *Dade City*, *Plant City*, and *Bartow*, each 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, *Dade City*, *Cedar Key*, *Live Oak*, *Tampa*, and *Chattahoochee*, each 1 case. Diphtheria—*Tampa*, 5 cases; *Fernandina*, 1 case.

Pensacola.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including 2 from enteric fever. Cases of contagious diseases not reported.

ILLINOIS—*Alton*.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 5 from tuberculosis. Case: Diphtheria 1.

Jacksonville.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 27.

Quincy.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 2 and enteric fever 2.